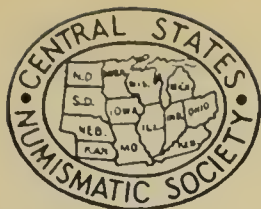


The Central States



Numismatic Society

CENTINEL

Edited by: Elston G. Bradfield, P.O. Box 3491, Chicago 54, Ill.

Volume 9

JULY, 1961

Number 1

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

If you missed the show in Minneapolis, you undoubtedly have heard by this time just what a great event it was. The group there certainly did a wonderful job. May I take this method, in behalf of the Officers and Governors, of thanking the entire Northwest Coin Club for a terrific numismatic event. I'm sure it will be the talk of the fraternity for many months. Thousands attended and to date we have heard no complaints. There are always a few mistakes, but in Minneapolis, they were hard to find.

This issue of the CENTINEL is coming to you as an extra issue. At the Governors meeting in Minneapolis, it was decided to try and issue a quarterly for all the members. Our wonderful Editor, Elston Bradfield, just doesn't know how to say "no" and I'm sure that each of you will appreciate his efforts. It also throws a great deal of extra work on the Secretary, Doctor Epps. With all the work of keeping the books and getting in the dues, (have all of you sent yours?) it is really wonderful for the organization to have such workers.

During the general meeting on Saturday morning in Minneapolis, Article III, Section One of the bylaws was changed and it is now possible for the President to suggest the naming of a person to fill any vacancy. By a majority vote of approval by letter, the vacancy on the Board of Governors

left by the untimely death of Paul Schilling has now been filled by C. A. M. Smith of Detroit. Notice of this elsewhere in this issue.

A very important item to each member and one for lots of consideration is the election that will be coming up in Milwaukee next year. Several good members have suggested important names and it's good to know that some really take these elections seriously. It's no small job to serve in any capacity within an organization such as Central States Numismatic Society.

In the next issue of the CENTINEL I will be calling for nominations. Please read the newly adopted bylaw change elsewhere in this issue as to how the future elections will be held by this organization. These changes were thoroughly discussed in Minneapolis and the Officers and Governors are proud that they were adopted. Give them a real study and be careful of your nominations.

This year's election in the A.N.A. looks like a real good year for CSNS. Many of the officer candidates as well as candidates for the governing board are CSNS members. You have received your ballot by this time. Everyone should vote.

The General Chairman for next year's convention in Milwaukee, E. C. Gerber, promises us another great event. It's good to know that the club there really wants to have a terrific show for us. With Gerber as the "Chief," there is no doubt that it will be a huge success. The General Chairman loves work and even in Minneapolis he was almost as busy as the group there, getting ready for 1962. Let us know, Chief, when we can be of any help to you and the group in Milwaukee.

I should like to hear from the presidents of all the clubs who are members of Central States Numismatic Society. In Minneapolis at the general meeting it was suggested that I appoint a representative of CSNS in each corporate club and that representative be responsible for news items to the Editor and Officers. I think that the best person for each club representative be the President or the Secretary. Between the two we should have full coverage. Please let me hear from you soon.

Again, the same old story from Lefman — put an extra application in your pocket when you go to the next meeting and get that new member. I'm still after a thousand members before my term ends. I've had wonderful reports from many of the Governors who are working hard for new members and I'm sure we can top the thousand mark this year.

Thanks again to the Minneapolis group. Thanks to the PNG for their participation each year and to other dealers who helped. Thanks to the rest of the Officers and Governors for a wonderful year. It has been a real happy part of my life to serve as your president. See you in Atlanta in August.

—RAY O. LEFMAN, President

LEGISLATION ON OLD U.S. PAPER CURRENCY

That "A little learning is a dangerous thing" is once again proved by the misinterpretation that a few have drawn from the bare statement in the **Wall Street Journal** of June 20 that "The House approved and sent to the White House a bill (S. 1619) that would end the requirement that certain old, oversized currency issued by the Government before 1934 be backed by \$98 million in gold, silver and other assets." The inference some have drawn that these pieces of paper money would thus be demonetized and

rendered worthless is false. Section nine states that "Nothing contained in this Act shall impair the redeemability of any currency of the United States as now provided by law."

The genesis of this legislation occurred four years ago when Charles E. Putnam of Seattle, Wash. suggested to Congressman Jack Westland of Everett, Wash. that "it might be possible to write off certain old currency no longer in circulation." Westland drew up a bill with the cooperation of the Treasury Department and introduced it in the House August 26, 1957, as H. R. 9444. The Eighty-fifth Congress failing to consider the bill, on April 27, 1959 he reintroduced the subject as H. R. 6678. Similar bills in both houses were drafted but only S. 3712 was passed by the Senate and it died in the House of Representatives. With the convening of the Eighty-seventh Congress, Westland again dropped a bill, H. R. 1844, in the hopper, on January 4, 1961. Senator William Proxmire introduced a similar bill, S. 1619, in the Senate.

Affected are the Treasury notes of 1890, U.S. notes and silver certificates issued prior to July 1, 1929, and gold certificates issued before January 30, 1934. The Federal Reserve Board may, with Treasury Department approval, require that Federal Reserve notes earlier than the Series of 1928, be treated in like fashion. Freed for other use will be about \$98 million in silver dollars, gold and other assets now held as reserves for \$148 million in old currency outstanding. In 1929 there was five billion dollars worth in circulation.

The bill provides that the amount of old paper currency still outstanding be carried as part of the public debt at no interest, thus saving the taxpayers three of four million dollars a year interest. This old currency would be redeemed from the general fund as presented.

"This approach is similar to the laws and regulations for the adjustment of national bank circulation and Federal Reserve bank notes," according to Congressman Westland. "This bill would in no way prevent redemption by holders of old series currency."

Representative William H. Bates of Massachusetts, author of H. R. 1733, a similar bill, concurred, saying "All of the outstanding money would be redeemed if presented. There is a precedent established by law and regulation for this kind of action."

The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to determine the amount of Federal Reserve notes and National Bank notes, both issued before July 1, 1929, which he feels is irretrievably lost and reduce the amount on the Treasury's books accordingly. The Treasury has never reduced its outstanding currency accounts for paper money privately held or destroyed by fire, floods and other disasters, except for a reduction of a million dollars worth of U.S. notes lost in the destruction of the Subtreasury during the Chicago fire of 1871, and two write offs of fractional currency in 1880 and 1920.

The bill also provides for a historical collection of the "paper currency issues of the United States," the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to "transfer to a special account one piece of each design, issue or series of each denomination of each kind of paper currency of the United States, including bank notes, heretofore or hereafter issued."

—ELSTON G. BRADFIELD

READ THE FINE PRINT

Leonard Stark, Chicago coin dealer, surely must believe in Santa Claus now!

Four years ago he bought 285 Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company thousand dollar bonds of 1868. After the firm went bankrupt in 1876, a percentage of the face value of the bonds was paid to known bondholders. A balance of \$5,638.70 remained for any other holders. Based on what he learned in Smyth's **Valuable Extinct Securities**, Stark went before the U. S. District Court in Chicago, which ordered him to advertise for other possible holders. At the final hearing June 23, one other holder appeared—the Federal Government owned a single \$500.00 bond. U. S. District Judge Michael Igoe divided the moneys proportionately, \$9.85 to Uncle Sam and \$5,628.85 to Stark.

STEVE EPPS — ONE BUSY MAN!

In addition to the demands on his time and efforts required by the job of CSNS Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. F. S. Epps has undertaken the formation and leadership of the new Albion Coin Club. The latter closed its charter roll at forty-five members. CSNS is indeed fortunate to have a man of Dr. Epps' caliber and drive in its key position, which he has occupied for "goin' on five" years. He has proved himself on both the executive and administrative levels and is one of the stalwarts of the Society. Our thanks to you, Doc.—EGB

EDITOR'S THANKS

Our thanks and appreciation to President Ray O. Lefman, General Chairman Paul E. Olson, Secretary-Treasurer F. S. Epps, and Publishers Lee and Cliff Hewitt without whose help this issue would not have been possible.—EGB

GATLING GUN MEDAL

The centennial of the invention of the Gatling gun is commemorated by a medal issued by the Wahl Arms Company, 76 W. Main St., Bogota, New Jersey. On the obverse is the bust of the inventor and on the reverse, an accurately detailed Gatling gun. Diameter is size 38 (two and three-eighths inches). It is now available in bronze at \$5.00, including a gold imprinted, black plastic case. It is planned to strike the medal in .999 silver in a limited edition of 2,500 pieces in September at \$30.00, orders for which are being taken now.

TOKEN SOCIETY'S MEDAL

An oxidized bronze medal will be distributed free to all paidup members of the Society of Medal, Token and Obsolete Paper Money Collectors as of September 1, 1961. It is not for sale. Society members may buy for \$3.00 a specimen in sterling silver with a limit of one only to each purchaser. Orders should reach the Secretary, Mrs. Lucy A. Kelly, 3410 Ford Street, McKeesport, Pa. before August 15. Society membership is \$2.00 a year plus \$1.00 initiation fee.

The medal is to commemorate the Civil War centennial and the first annual meeting of the Society to be held in Atlanta, Ga., at the time of the American Numismatic Association's convention in August. Designed by

the Shawnee Hills Medalists, Harrisburg, Ill., and executed by Robert R. Barron of the firm's staff, the medal will be struck by Wendell-Northwestern, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

A. N. A. CANDIDATES

A resolution endorsing all CSNS members who are candidates in this year's American Numismatic Association election was adopted at the Minneapolis business session. They are:

LM 5	Harold R. Klein, Hinsdale, Ill.	For Treasurer
LM 12	Lewis M. Reagan, Wichita, Kansas	For General Secretary
LM 43	C. C. Shroyer, Fremont, Ohio	For President
LM 46	Ray O. Lefman, Kansas City, Mo.	For Governor
LM 87	Matt H. Rothert, Camden, Ark.	For Governor
337	Leo G. Terry, Indianapolis, Ind.	For Governor
627	Eldridge G. Jones, Washington, D.C.	For Treasurer
727	Ben Stocker, Detroit, Mich.	For Governor
917	Harold Berk, Warren, Ohio	For Governor
1042	P. K. Anderson, Gotebo, Okla.	For First Vice President
1047	John J. Pittman, Rochester, N.Y.	For Governor

As an indication of the geographical spread of the Central States Numismatic Society, note that nine different states plus the District of Columbia, are represented by these eleven candidates. CSNS is truly a regional organization.

RASCALITY OF SUTLERS DETECTED

Two sutlers, William DeCosey and Andrew Glarry, who for sometime past having been furnishing supplies to Stockton's Independent Michigan regiment, in General Fitz John Porter's division, were last Friday brought up with a round turn. Finding that the soldiers were obtaining supplies of liquor from some unknown source, Major Davis made an investigation of their establishment and stock. Aside from a large supply of whiskey, he found about \$8,000 in counterfeit bills, which they had been industriously distributing among the men. The entire stock was confiscated, which, with two horses and four wagons, is estimated at \$10,000. in value. The men were taken to Washington, to await the action of the authorities. Most of the counterfeit money is on the Marion City Bank, which is broken.—*Alexandria Sentinel*, as published in **Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper**, Feb. 22, 1862

SOUTHERN CURRENCY

A new denomination of currency is proposed in the South on the ground that the people thereof are "a separate and distinct people, influenced by different interests and sentiments from the vandals of the North." The Charleston **Mercury** adds: "The basis of integral limit of value proposed for our currency is the star—which is to be divided into 100 equal parts, each part to be called a centime, namely: 10 centimes—I tropic, 10 tropics—I star, 10 stars—I sol."—**Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper**, May 17, 1862

FORMER U. S. TREASURER WEDS

Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, former Treasurer of the United States during President Eisenhower's administration married Sidney William Stevens, a realtor, in Beverly Hills, Cal., June 20. Her signature on U.S. paper currency is familiar to American numismatists. She was the widow of Roy Priest, Arlington, Va. Her three children were present at the brief ceremony.

YOUR SECRETARY REPORTS

When the 1962 convention time arrives in Milwaukee I will have completed five years as your servant. I find this is a longer period of time than any previous Secretary survived.

At the end of each convention I file away a folder containing the statistics of that convention. Sometimes I have had to chase down a few facts to make the folder complete. However, it was a very pleasant experience to have received the most concise, complete and elucidative report on our most recent convention. Yes, I mean Minneapolis. You have something to shoot at Milwaukee, but you can do it.

Please—your dues if you have not sent them in.—DR. F. S. EPPS, Sec'y.

MORE MONEY FOR MINTS

The United States coin demand has been extremely heavy during fiscal year to date (July 1, 1960 to March 16, 1961) and the Mint applied all available resources to the manufacture of coins in an all out effort to meet the demand, according to testimony of Treasury Department officials before the Senate Appropriations Committee March 16. Equipment purchases have been postponed, and previously planned shipments of silver bullion from the San Francisco Mint to the Denver Mint has been curtailed to provide funds for an increase of domestic coins.

Through November 4, 1960, work was on the basis of two sixty-hour shifts at both operating Mints. Funds for increased production were exhausted in early November, with consequent discontinuation of overtime. As a result, coin production decreased a third.

In the first six months of the fiscal year (July 1 through December 31, 1960), the Mints struck 1,828 million coins, and yet coin inventories in Federal Reserve banks and their branches was only 403 million coins at calendar year's end and there were no pieces at the Mints. The Mints produced two-thirds of the coinage program up to December 31, but a further reduction in operations would be necessary based on current funds available. If full production were maintained, a total output of 3,050 million coins for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961 could be expected. Total supplemental appropriations in amount of \$453,000, covering coinage and medal activities as well as increased wages provided by Public Law 86-568, was sought.

MILITARY MEDALS, DECORATIONS, RIBBONS

On the Heraldic Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, falls the task of designing the symbols that appear on military medals and ribbons. That office maintains records of traditional uniforms, decorations, medals, badges, insignia, and other ornamentations, including flags and coats of arms of the various components of the Army from the Revolutionary War to the present.

The standard width of the U.S. military ribbons is one and three eighths inches, not a very large working area. The army is using only nineteen color combinations out of more than a trillion such combinations possible and evidently will not run out of color ideas for a long time to come. Since there are approximately twenty-eight thousand known orders, decorations and medals in the world, the Heraldic Branch must have a working knowledge of all ribbons and medals in existence.

In designing our military medals, the colors of our enemies are incorporated in the ribbons. For instance, in the American Campaign medal, blue was selected with stripes of white and black, the German colors, representing the antisubmarine warfare against the German powers on the Atlantic coast, and red and white, the Japanese colors, representing that portion of the conflict on the Pacific coast.

For the European, African, and Middle Eastern Campaigns, brown was selected to represent service on the sands of Africa and green for the fields of Europe. Green, white and red stripes, the Italian colors, represent that portion of the campaign in Africa, Sicily and Italy, whereas the white and black stripes indicate the conflict against the German powers. Orange was employed with stripes of red and white to represent the Japanese colors for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign.

A narrow stripe of blue, white and red was placed in the center of each of the American Campaigns; European, African, Middle Eastern Campaign; and the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign ribbons to indicate that the service was concurrent with and immediately following the American Defense service.

Since the Victory medal, World War I, included all the colors of the Allies in that war, making up a double rainbow in juxtaposition, it was decided that for World War II the Victory medal would comprise a double rainbow on each edge of the ribbon, separated by a red band edged in white.

The American Occupation medal ribbon was designed to represent the occupations both of Germany and its allies and of Japan. The ribbon was therefore designed with white and black (German colors) and red and white (Japanese colors), the ribbon to be worn with the white and black colors appearing on the right side of the wearer.

First authorization for the issue of campaign medals and their ribbons to U.S. armed forces was in 1905. In World War II, ribbons were furnished servicemen as they entered a combat zone. Thus, for the first time in the history of the United States, permission was given for wearing ribbons before the medals which they represent were issued. In cases where the service was comparable, identical ribbon designs have been employed for the Army, Navy and Air Force. (Based on Army press release of Feb. 12, 1949)

C. A. M. SMITH APPOINTED TO BOARD

President Ray O. Lefman, with Board approval, has appointed C. A. M. Smith of Detroit to fill the vacancy created by the death of Paul Schilling. Smith has served as Governor before and has proved to be a real worker. His sincere interest and his ability qualify him for the office. Our Michigan members should feel free to contact him for information concerning CSNS.

MILWAUKEE HOST TO CSNS IN 1962

Milwaukee Numismatic Society, which has been host to CSNS conventions twice before (1941 and 1954), will again be host of the 1962 CSNS convention. General Chairman is E. C. Gerber, 2746 N. Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis. Please write him for information desired on that meeting.

Kansas City, Mo., will again be the scene of another CSNS convention in 1964. The Heart of America Numismatic Association is host and has already engaged a hotel for the last weekend in April of that year.

MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION BUSINESS SESSION

The business session of the Nineteenth Annual Central States Numismatic Society was called to order at 10:10 a.m., April 29, 1961, by President Ray O. Lefman. Held in the Junior Ballroom of the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. twenty-six members were present at the start of the meeting.

After a moment of silence for CSNS members who have died during the last fiscal year, President Lefman remarked on the illnesses of Governor Leo Terry and Arthur Kelley. Membership applications 1122 to and including 1280 as published in the CENTINEL were accepted on a vote.

Records indicate we have 103 exhibit cases, known as the A.N.A. and Kaplan cases. The President corrected these figures to 120 cases but Governor Paul Olson is to give the exact count to the Secretary.

Bylaws as printed in the April, 1961, CENTINEL with two minor corrections were adopted. See amended version elsewhere in this issue of the CENTINEL.

The Secretary was directed to write the A.N.A. General Secretary endorsing all candidates, who are CSNS members in good standing, for offices in this year's A.N.A. election. The Auditing Committee's report was accepted and filed.

Governor Sol Kaplan was appointed a Resolutions Committee (of one) and filled this position in top manner, even to the point of preparing letters for mailing. The Medal of Merit Committee, Lillard W. Culver and Elston G. Bradfield, was commended and released.

The President will appoint a CSNS representative in each member club. He also referred to the possibility of adding four states to the Central States area and discussed the possibility of publishing the CENTINEL quarterly.

The Secretary was allowed expenses for office help as required from time to time. The convention for 1963 is open, Rockford having declined.—DR. F. S. EPPS, Secretary-Treasurer

CHICAGO'S FALL FESTIVAL

Chicago Coin Club's Fall Festival, an annual event, this year will run from Friday, October 13 through Sunday, October 15, 1961, in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. Some of the finest coins, paper money, tokens and medals will be offered at auction by Ben's Stamp and Coin Company, 31 N. Clark St., Chicago 2, Ill. Consignments are solicited. Ben Dreiske, President of the firm, will personally supervise the sale, expected to be one of the year's standouts. Exhibits, women's activities, etc., will also be on the program.

Sixty of the hundred bourse tables have been reserved and the remainder are going fast. For information on the bourse or other matters pertaining to the Festival are asked to get in touch with Harry X Boosel, General Chairman, Second Floor, 65 East South Water St., Chicago 1, Ill.

KATANGA STRIKES GOLD COIN

The National Bank of Katanga, putting into circulation the first coins of Katanga's currency, is planning to mint a gold coin of five Katanga francs, 26.21 mm. diameter, 0.4275 weight. The sale price of this coin is fixed at \$20 U.S. or its exchange value in strong currency. Twenty thousand pieces will be minted. Direct orders and inquiries to National Bank of Katanga,

B. P. 3298, Elisabethville, Katanga. (From advertisement in N. Y. Times, May 16, 1961, sent in by Boyd C. Davis, Jr. of West Chester, Pa.)

(Editor's note: Before ordering this or any recently struck gold coin of any country, it is recommended that you check first with the Director of the Mint, Washington 25, D.C. as to the coin's admissibility into the United States.)

AWARD SCENES AT MINNEAPOLIS



Mrs. Carmen Baum receives medal of merit from Elston G. Bradfield, editor of the CENTINEL. Others in the photo are Ray Lefman (standing), CSNS prexy and (seated) Paul Olson, General Chairman of the convention.



CSNS President Ray Lefman handed George D. Hatie the gold medal for best U.S. coin exhibit. Chairman of the Judging Committee, Lee F. Hewitt, at the microphone.

SMITHSONIAN GIVEN VERY HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE

The Smithsonian Institution has announced the donation by Cornelius Van S. Roosevelt of Washington, D.C., of an experimental high relief double eagle, dated 1907, designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens at the request of President Theodore Roosevelt. This is one of the great rarities of the United States coin series and has in addition an unusual historical connotation since it was owned originally by Theodore Roosevelt, who devoted considerable effort toward its design and production.

In the winter of 1905, Theodore Roosevelt met at a dinner in Washington with Augustus Saint-Gaudens whose sculptures the President admired greatly. The conversation drifted to the beauty of ancient Greek coins, described by Saint-Gaudens as almost the only coins of real artistic merit. Why could not the United States have coins as beautiful as the Greek ones, the President wished to know. If Saint-Gaudens would model them, he, the President, would cause them to be minted.

Thus started a unique venture in modern monetary history. Manifesting once more his versatility and extraordinary energy, Theodore Roosevelt found the time to conduct personally the campaign for a more artistic series of United States coinage designs. On November 6, 1905, the President said in a letter to Saint-Gaudens regarding these designs:

"I want to make a suggestion. It seems to me worth while to try for a really good coinage; though I suppose there will be a revolt about it! I was looking at some gold coins of Alexander the Great today, and I was struck by their high relief. Would it not be well to have our coins in high relief, and also to have the rims raised? The point of having the rims raised would be, of course, to protect the figure on the coin; and if we have the figures in high relief, like the figures on the old Greek coins, they will surely last longer. What do you think of this?"

For two years President and sculptor gave much time and energy to the task of producing the new coin designs. The models finally adopted for the double eagle were of unusual artistic merit. The obverse showed a standing figure of Liberty, holding aloft in her right hand the torch of enlightenment and in the left the olive branch of peace. On the reverse was a flying eagle above a rising sun.

A few experimental pieces having an extremely high relief were struck at the President's order. These exceedingly rare pieces can be easily distinguished from the very high relief pieces issued later for general circulation.

The field of the rare experimental pieces is excessively concave and connects directly with the edge without any border, giving it a sharp knife-like appearance; Liberty's skirt shows on side of right leg two folds; the Capitol building in the background at left is very small; the date, 1907, is in Roman numerals. The sun, on the reverse, has fourteen rays.

In addition to these experimental pieces, 11,250 high relief \$20 gold pieces were struck on a medal press for general distribution and may be found today in many collections. Their relief is somewhat lower than that of the experimental pieces. Around the edge they have a border; Liberty's skirt has three folds on side of right leg; the Capitol building is considerably larger; the date, 1907, is indicated in Roman numerals. On the reverse, there are only thirteen rays extending from the sun.

For practical reasons and especially since these high relief coins could not be struck on a regular coin press and would not stack, it was decided soon to revert to the customary flat relief. A large number of similar flat relief double eagles were issued in 1907 (these pieces show the date in Arabic numerals) and in later years up to 1933, when the issuance of gold coins was discontinued.

Theodore Roosevelt's \$20 gold piece, donated by Cornelius Van S. Roosevelt, will be placed on permanent display in the Smithsonian Institution's new hall of monetary history. It should remind us of the President's words about this piece: "Certain things were done of which the economic bearing was more remote but which bore directly upon our welfare, because they add to the beauty of living and therefore to the joy of life."

UNCIRCULATED SETS OF 1959 COINS SOLD

The Treasury Department's Cash Division packaged and sold to collectors over 170,000 sets of uncirculated coins minted in 1959. This service cost the Government nothing as, in addition to the face value of the coins, a fee of 58c a set was charged for the cost of assembling, handling and mailing.

Beginning with the 1959 sets, the Cash Division installed a machine which automatically seals the coins in a clear plastic packet making them visible from both sides. A set consists of two packets, one containing a coin of each denomination from the Philadelphia Mint and the other similar coins struck at the Denver Mint. In previous years a set consisted of two coins of each denomination from both Mints.

CSNS MEDALS OF MERIT FOR 1961

The Central States Numismatic Society, at its Nineteenth Annual Convention in Minneapolis, awarded its Medal of Merit to the following:

Mrs. Carmen Baum "In recognition of her work on the designing, production and sale of the official medals proclaiming the Society's 1961 convention and her numerous other contributions for the good of numismatics."

August Hausske "In recognition of his willingness to serve the Society on committees or in other assignments, including his current term as a Governor of the Society, and his devotion to the cause of numismatics."

D. Wayne Johnson "In recognition of his work at convention and on various committees of the Society, of his service on the Society's Board of Governors, and of his contributions to the spread of numismatic knowledge in the press."

Chester Krause "In recognition of his service to the Society through freely given publicity and to numismatics in general and of his contributions to the spread of numismatic knowledge in the pages of his newspaper."

Arthur Rutz "In recognition of his years of service to the Society, his substantial contribution to this organization during his term as Secretary-Treasurer from 1948 to 1950, and of his furtherance of the science of numismatics in general."

COLLECTORS OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL COINS TO MEET

We have been advised by F. J. Windler, Jr., 3736 Whitland Ave., Nashville, Tenn. that there will be a meeting for collectors and others interested in ancient and medieval coins at the A.N.A. Atlanta convention in August. Time and place will be announced at the convention.

CHANGE IN BYLAWS

New Art. III, Section 1

The Society shall have an immediate Past President, President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and a maximum of thirteen Governors, all of whom shall constitute a Governing Board. A vacancy during the two year term of any officer, elective or appointive, or governor may be filled by appointment of a majority of the Governing Board. Not more than two Governors shall be elected from any one State.

New Art. III, Section 5

Nominations. The President shall, in 1961, and every two years thereafter, issue a call for nominations of officers and governors in the fall issue of the CENTINEL. All nominations shall be made in writing to the Secretary during the period of November 1st through December 31st. Nominations may be made by any individual or club member in good standing of Central States Numismatic Society at the time of submitting the nomination. The Secretary must obtain written acceptance or refusal from all nominees.

New Art. III, Section 6

Elections. The official ballot shall contain only those nominations that have been accepted in writing. The Secretary shall cause all accepted nominations to be printed on an official ballot and a copy thereof mailed to each member in good standing, at his or her last recorded address, as of February 15th of the election year, together with an envelope marked "Official Ballot" and a return addressed envelope. All voting shall be by mail, the ballot inserted in the official ballot envelope and sealed. All ballots must be postmarked not later than fifteen (15) days before the opening business session of the election year convention. The Secretary shall retain all sealed ballots unopened and deliver them on the convention's first day to the Election Committee appointed by the President.

The Election Committee shall consist of not less than three (3) members of Central States Numismatic Society who are not candidates for office and shall be from at least three different areas of the Central States. The candidate or candidates, receiving the largest number of votes for the respective offices shall be declared duly elected. The Election Committee, or the President, will announce the names of those duly elected at the regular business meeting of the Society. Formal installation ceremonies shall be optional. New officers and governors shall assume office following the close of the last business session of an election year convention.

DOOLEY MEDAL IN BRONZE

With his approval of May 27, 1961, President Kennedy brought into being Public Law 87-42 (87th Congress, H. J. Res. 306) empowering him to award posthumously a medal to Dr. Thomas Dooley III. The text is:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the gallant and unselfish public service rendered by Doctor Thomas Dooley III in serving the medical needs of the people of Laos living in the remote area of the Laotian jungles, and of peoples in other new developing countries, the President of the United States is authorized to award posthumously to Doctor Thomas Anthony Dooley III, in the name of Congress, an appropriate gold medal.

For such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for this purpose.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in bronze of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor), and the appropriations used for carrying out the provisions of this section shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of such sale.

FERN V. MILLER NEW HEAD OF DENVER MINT

The appointment of Mrs. Fern V. Miller to be Superintendent of the Denver Mint, succeeding Mrs. Alma K. Schneider, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate May 9, and was sworn into office May 19. Born in Denver November 29, 1892, she has lived in Colorado all her life.

After serving as a school teacher for several years, she was Secretary of the Platteville Consolidated Schools for ten years. Mrs. Miller has been Vice Chairman of the Colorado Democratic State Committee since 1948.

Her husband, Albert L. Miller, is a retired farmer. They live on the farm near Platteville which is operated by their oldest son Roland. The Millers have two other sons, Elton who owns and operates a farm about six miles north of Fort Lupton, and Allyn, who lives in Denver and is an employe of the Public Service Company.

EXHIBIT WINNERS AT MINNEAPOLIS

Winners of exhibit awards at the Minneapolis meeting were: Class 1, U.S. coins except all-gold exhibits—George D. Hatie, Detroit; August F. Hausske, Chicago; C. J. Willey, Grandview, Mo.; Class 2, coins before 1500—Lorraine L. Davis, Edna, Kans.; Olive Schmidt, Minneapolis; George D. Hatie; Class 3, foreign coins after 1500, except all-gold exhibits—Olive Schmidt; Irving M. Moskowitz, Detroit; Oce Curtis, Minneapolis; Class 4, paper money—Fred R. Marchkoff, Elgin, Ill.; F. B. Horn, Minneapolis; A. P. Bertschy, Milwaukee; Class 5, medals, orders and decorations—August F. Hausske; N. C. Nielsen, St. Paul; Carl M. Becken, Minneapolis; Class 6, specialized not in other classes—Glenn B. Smedley, Oak Park, Ill.; Allan R. Lund, Minneapolis; Arlie R. Slabaugh, Chicago; Class 7, all-gold exhibits—Ralph M. Parker, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Millie Nyberg, Minneapolis.

George Hatie took the best in show award; Fred Marckhoff, the newly created Numismatic News-Nathan Gold memorial award for paper money. Hatie also received the new Paul F. Schilling memorial award for American coins sponsored by Irving Moskowitz through the Detroit Coin Club. Exhibits Chairman was Gerhard Knudson of Minneapolis. Exhibit judges were Lee F. Hewitt, Richard S. Yeoman and D. Wayne Johnson.

ENGRAVING BUREAU SAVES MONEY

The United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing reduced the size of wet currency paper in fiscal year 1960 from 19.00 by 16.31 inches to 19.00 by 16.06 inches. This will lower the amount of paper required by 27,420 pounds at an estimated recurring annual savings of \$14,505.00

NEW OFFICERS OF HOOSIER ASSOCIATION

The recent Indiana State Numismatic Association's third annual convention, of which the Evansville Coin Club was host, elected the following new officers: President, Arthur W. Merritt, Mishawaka, Ind.; First Vice President, Marvin Carruth, Kokomo, Ind.; Second Vice President, John Deren, South Bend, Ind.; Treasurer, Ray Fiscus, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, Neil Certain, Indianapolis; A.N.A. Representative, Wayne Jackson, Logansport, Ind.; Curator, Noel Hutchens, Kokomo; Chairman of Board of Governors, Marion Watson, Logansport; Editor, A. D. Noble, Fort Wayne, Ind. Rear Admiral O. H. Dodson, USN (Ret.), A.N.A. President, was installing officer.

FROST MEDAL IN BRONZE

On May 25, 1961 the President approved S. 712, 87th Congress, which thereby became Public Law 87-39, authorizing bronze duplicates of the gold medal for Robert Frost, poet, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the President of the United States of America to present a gold medal to Robert Frost, a New England poet," approved September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 883), is amended (1) by inserting "(a)" immediately after the word "That," and (2) by adding at the end thereof a new subsection (b) to read as follows: "(b)" The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in bronze of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor), and the appropriations used for carrying out the provisions of this subsection shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of such sale."

THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION

Twelve of the CSNS group of states were well represented in the 565 paid registrations, but there was none from Kentucky. Visitors came from thirty-four states and Canada.

We sold ninety-four bourse tables, but it was necessary to make refunds to ten who could not attend. No charge was made for half a dozen tables used by numismatic publications, in recognition of the generous publicity given to us. There were thirty-seven exhibitors in competition, and four noncompetitive. Winners of the prize medals can be sure that they won out against the stiffest kind of competition. Those who did not win prizes have received the Northwest Coin Club medal "A Token of Appreciation." Ten states were represented by exhibitors.

A total of 281 attended the banquet. Numismatic books ranging from **Gold Coins of the World** to the "red and blue books" were given by the club as door prizes.

Ten standard A.N.A. display cases were given to the CSNS as a "starter" towards the extra display cases needed by the Society since the 122 owned are not sufficient to take care of both bourse and exhibit needs. A good assortment of new locks and keys were included to replace old locks found out of order.

The exhibit was financially successful, far beyond our expectations. A detailed report will be made later, but we have money in the bank plus seventy-five display cases, and 1546 medals, silver and bronze, all paid for.

Thinking back the word that comes to mind is CO-OPERATION. Officers of the CSNS, ANA, Heart of America and Detroit Coin Clubs were generous

with time and advice. Without their help and that of a hard core of our own members it would not have been possible to carry out our plans. Dealers were generous in their support, some payments were made a year in advance. We have a very warm feeling when we recall that Sol Kaplan, Executive Secretary of the Professional Numismatists Guild, and Leo A. Young, Auctioneer, sent checks by return mail when we explained that we had to buy a hundred display cases.

Another thought concerns the very great increase in the number of conventions, annual and special meetings, often with conflicting dates. Perhaps part of the answer is in state organizations, and individual clubs becoming members of and co-operating through groups like the Central States Numismatic Society. Meetings could be set up and rotated throughout the year, insuring better attendance at each, and solving many problems for dealers and auctioneers.

Leo A. Young's auction deserves a special compliment on the beautiful illustrated catalog of 3751 lots. We understand that the sale went over \$300,000.00 and was profitable for all concerned. Only an auctioneer with a national reputation could have carried out such a vigorous advertising campaign that attracted such very choice material. Running an auction is a very costly enterprise (we understand that the catalog cost about \$2.00 apiece mailed). Without a big name convention behind it, such a venture could be less than successful. We give full credit to Leo A. Young for his part in making our convention a success.

Dozens of names should have been added to those mentioned, and our excuse is that we have been allotted just so many words. To the names we want to add that of Elston G. Bradfield the editor of "The Numismatist" and the CENTINEL. How he finds the time to earn a living and do all his numismatic chores is beyond us, but "may his tribe increase."

—PAUL E. OLSON, General Chairman, CSNS 1961 Convention

REBEL CURRENCY

The New Orleans **Delta** essays a laugh over the financial difficulties of the rebel public. It says: "The old table of school days, 'ten mills make one cent, ten cents one dime, ten dimes one dollar' is 'played out.' A dime or a dollar, in hard spelter, is a sight good for diseased optics, and a five minute survey of ten dollars in specie would cure the most hopelass case of Asiatic cholera. But we have a new table of currency, and it is published here free of charge for the benefit of those who choose to cut it out and post it up for reference:

10 omnibus tickets make half a dollar.

5 Schelke's beer tickets make a man drunk invested in lager.

10 Krost's beer tickets make one shinplaster.

1 handful of shinplasters—with the pictures worn off—make a man cuss.

10 half dollars make a fool of a poor man.

25 beer tickets—Schelke's or Krost's—make half a cinq.

40 beer tickets, 10 omnibus tickets, 1 handful of shinplasters and nary a half dollar, make a man steal. If they don't, we should like to know what will."

—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, February 8, 1862

SOUTH BEND FALL OPEN HOUSE

South Bend Coin Club's seventh annual Fall Open House will be held at the Eagle Lodge Hall, 321 N. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind., October 21 and 22. Featured will be exhibits, bourse, and auction. Ted Bierwagon is Chairman of Senior Exhibits; Tom Compton, of the Junior Exhibits; Jake Lemarr, 1531 Corby Blvd., of the Dealers Bourse; Thomas Compton, 547 River Ave., of the floor Auction. For added details, write Walter White, Secretary, 55387 N. Grandview Ave., South Bend 28.

THE 1849 DOUBLE EAGLE

One piece was struck (of the 1849 \$20.00 gold piece). Something intervened to delay the work, and the year closed; then, of course, the dies had to be destroyed as no more could be lawfully issued of 1849 . . . It is marked unique, and is really the only one in gold. One specimen exists in brass.

—Evans, *Illustrated History of the U.S. Mint*, 1885.

CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

OFFICERS AND GOVERNORS — 1960-1961

Ray O. Lefman	President
Paul E. Olson	First Vice President
Ray M. Janda	Second Vice President
Dr. F. S. Epps	Secretary-Treasurer
Elston G. Bradfield	Editor of the CENTINEL, 1953-

GOVERNORS

Mrs. Marjorie Gold	Clifford Lindall	Russell E. Porter
August F. Hausske	John Maxim	Ben Stocker
Sol Kaplan	Franklyn H. Miller	Leo G. Terry
Immediate Past President — Harry X Boosel		C. A. M. Smith

PAST PRESIDENTS

Arthur B. Kelley	1939—40	Richard S. Yeoman	1949—50
R. Edward Davis (Elect)*	1940—41	Lillard W. Culver	1950—51
Hubert Polzer (Presided)	1940—41	Lillard W. Culver	1951—52
Dr. J. Hewitt Judd	1941—42	Col. James W. Curtis	1952—53
I. T. Kopicki	1942—43	Col. James W. Curtis	1953—54
(CSNS inactive during World War II)		Curtis C. Shroyer	1954—56
Russell Wm. Stehfest	1947—48	Erwin C. Gerber	1956—58
Richard S. Yeoman	1948—49	Harry X Boosel	1958—60
		Ray O. Lefman	1960—

PAST SECRETARIES

I. T. Kopicki, pro tem	1939	Paul H. Ginther	1950—51
Eric Newman	1939—40	Paul H. Ginther	1951—52
R. E. Meder	1940—41	Paul H. Ginther	1952—53
Harriette J. Hammer	1941—42	Paul H. Ginther	1953—54
Thomas F. Shugrue	1942—43	Earl C. Brown	1954—55
Richard S. Yeoman (Actg.)	1947—48	Earl C. Brown	1955—56
Arthur Rutz	1948—49	Earl C. Brown	1956—57
Arthur Rutz	1949—50	Dr. F. S. Epps	1957—